

GERMANS IN ATTACK
DEFENSES OF ANTWERP

Believed That Heavy Austrian Artillery Is Being Used to Batter First Line of Forts.

SHELL FALLS ON HOSPITAL

Moll, Important Railway Junction, Is Taken, and Malines Re-Entered Under Cover of Night—Fortifications Believed Impregnable.

AMSTERDAM, September 29 (via London, indirectly).—The Germans have commenced their attack on the first line of defense of Antwerp, according to dispatches received by the Amsterdam papers. Moll, an important railway junction near the Dutch border, was occupied by the Germans on Sunday, and to-day the Germans, who again occupy Malines, began a bombardment of Liege, directly in front of Antwerp. They also continued their bombardment of Forts Wael and St. Catherine. It is believed heavy Austrian artillery is being used.

Here, according to a message to the Handelsblad, has been under shell fire since early morning. The people at first hid in the cellars, but subsequently fled to Antwerp, being joined by fugitives from the surrounding villages. It is reported that one shell fell on a hospital, killing nine persons.

MALINES RE-ENTERED

UNDER COVER OF NIGHT

LONDON, September 29.—An official communication given out by the British government is contained in a letter dispatch from Antwerp. It says: "After bombarding Malines, fourteen miles southeast of Antwerp, the Germans under cover of night, reentered the unoccupied town, but have not resumed their march therefrom. The Germans have directed the fire of their heavy artillery on the forts of Liege, St. Catherine and Wael, but with a result not justifying their great expenditure of ammunition. Our forts remain in the hands of the British. Between the Dender and the Wilbroeck Canal, west of Wael, the offensive movement of the enemy was checked. The forts inflicted serious losses on the enemy and compelled his retreat."

GERMANS ARE PLANNING

EARLY SEIZURE OF ANTWERP

ROTTERDAM, September 29 (via London, indirectly).—A letter from the British government is contained in a dispatch from Antwerp. It says: "More than 25,000 German soldiers have been brought to Antwerp and are in readiness to serve on an improved German fleet should Antwerp be captured."

As a direct result of this move the Dutch authorities along the Scheldt have increased their watchfulness for a seizure of Antwerp. England has also increased its forces along the Scheldt. The Dutch government has a branch of neutrality, while on the other hand a German victory would be a danger of an attempt on the part of Germany to use the Scheldt as a base from which to attack the British naval forces in the North Sea.

COMMUNICATION WITH ANTWERP

HAS BEEN SUSPENDED

The moment for the actual seizure of Antwerp, according to the best informed sources here, will depend upon the outcome of the battle of the Marne. Should Germany win in that battle the seizure of Antwerp will be pushed at once into effect.

It is now known that the line of the Scheldt will be held by the British. The British have been successful in their attempt to cut the route of the retreating Germans. It is impossible to get correct figures regarding the number of the German troops, but according to the best information to be had from Brussels, enough German troops have passed through the city since last Monday to bring the number up to 150,000.

The fortification on Antwerp is considered among the strongest in the world. In 1869, twenty-eight years ago, the city was captured by the French. The fortification, supervised by the noted Belgian engineer, was built in 1877. It has had a line of forts well from the line of defense. In 1907, the government decided to replace them with a line of forts on the right bank of the Scheldt.

The importance is attached to the outer works. The forts in the part of the fortifications, in part of the outer works. The forts in the part of the fortifications, in part of the outer works.

IS MELLER IMMUNE?

His Counsel Claims He Has Been Saved From Prosecution.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, testified for one hour and fifty minutes to-day before the special federal grand jury empowered by President Wilson's suggestion to investigate the alleged criminal aspects of the New Haven Railroad management. He had not finished his testimony when adjournment was taken, and will be examined further to-morrow.

According to John W. H. Crim, of Mr. Mellen's counsel, the former railroad executive's appearance before the grand jury is a mere formality.

It is impossible for the jurors to find in his testimony any basis for a prosecution. His testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission virtually granted Mr. Mellen immunity, the attorney said, and the witness was not forced to sign a waiver of immunity before appearing to-day.

Difference of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Although Department of Justice officials to-night refused to discuss the appearance of Charles S. Mellen before the New York Federal grand jury, it was the opinion here in connection with the question in the minds of department lawyers of the soundness of his claims to immunity from prosecution as a result of his examination by the I. C. C.

It is understood, however, that some officials feel Mr. Mellen may have given immunity by his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Four Directors Resign.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Four directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—William Rockefeller, George P. Baker, and Charles P. Brooks, of New York, Conn., and James S. Elton, of Waterbury, Conn.—resigned to-day.

The board of directors voted to accept the resignations. On new directors, J. Horace Harding, of New York, was elected.

WHAT ENGLAND DO
WITH MORE COLONIES?

Does She Want Possession of Territory She May Be Able to Strip From Germany?

CONTRAST IS RAGING

British Newspapers Filled With Discussion of Valuable Lands Which May Fall to Her Share When War Is Ended.

LONDON, September 29.—What will England do with the German colonies if she captures them? Does England want more possessions? Could England administer German African colonies more successfully than Germany has?

These questions have been propounded and answered in the English press since the war extended from Europe to Africa and the South Seas. Some writers have stated the German colonies are practically worthless and take the position that Great Britain needs no more territory, especially such as semi-arid German Southwest Africa.

As the missing link in the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, German East Africa seems to be regarded more favorably even by the most rabid of English anti-imperialists. Because of its great strategic value Samoa is looked upon as territory worth having, but the Kamerun and the German Congo are in less favor.

In a letter to one of the London papers, A. Wyatt Tilly, denies the anti-imperialists and likens them to Americans under the flag of the Wilbroeck Canal, west of Wael, the offensive movement of the enemy was checked. The forts inflicted serious losses on the enemy and compelled his retreat."

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